

ONCE MORE KNOCKED OUT

TROUSSEAU AND HIS INDIA REPORT.

The Conclusions of the Medical Commission Rejected by the Body which Employed It.

In his letter to Hon. W. O. Smith, Dr. Trousseau has eulogized the report of the Special Leprosy Commission appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund of Great Britain, though probably because it endorses the opinions on leprosy which he now claims to hold, that considerable attention has been called to it. From a copy of the report now in the Star office the following digest of its contents are taken:

The report is signed by five commissioners, the English members being Messrs. Beaven Rake, George A. Buckmaster and Alfred A. Kanthack, names unknown to medical fame, and Arthur Barclay and Samuel J. Thompson, both surgeons-major in the Bengal medical service. The names of the two last should give some weight to the report, but, unfortunately, Mr. Barclay died before the report was drawn up; but his confederate signed his name to it nevertheless, claiming that the conclusions and suggestions were drawn up previous to his death, and were known to be in accordance with his views. Hence, the report actually represents the conclusions of four commissioners, only one of whom was familiar with the country and the subject to be investigated.

The following summary is taken from a memorandum on the Report of the Leprosy Commissioners, as prepared by a special committee, appointed for the purpose and endorsed or annotated by members of the Executive Committee. This special committee was composed of such eminent men as George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for India, and Edward Clifford, who were nominated by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund; Dyce Duckworth, M. D., L. L. D., and G. A. Heron, M. D., F. R. C. P., nominated by the Royal College of Physicians; and Jonathan Hutchinson, L. L. D., F. R. S., and N. C. Macnamara, F. R. C. S., nominated by the Royal College of Surgeons. The members of the Executive Committee are Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M. P., Chairman; the Bishop of London; Hon. G. Curzon, M. P.; Sir Andrew Clark, Bt., F. R. S., President of the Royal College of Physicians; Sir James Paget, Bt., F. R. S.; Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., M. D.; Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K. C. M. G., M. D., M. P.; Jonathan Hutchinson, Esq., F. R. C. S., F. R. S.; E. Clifford Esq., and Frank Harris Esq. The Special Committee say on page 3 of the report:

"The conclusions at which the Commissioners arrived have been summarized by them at the end of their report as follows—the evidence upon which these conclusions rest being displayed at length in the earlier pages of the report:

"(1) Leprosy is a disease sui generis; it is not a form of syphilis or tuberculosis, but has striking etiological analogies with the latter."
 "(2) Leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission and for this reason, and the established amount of sterility among leprosy, the disease has a natural tendency to die out."
 "(3) Though in a scientific classification of diseases leprosy must be regarded as contagious and also inoculable, yet the extent to which it is propagated by these means is exceedingly small."

"(4) Leprosy is not directly originated by the use of any particular article of food, nor by any climatic or telluric conditions, nor by insidious surroundings; neither does it peculiarly affect any race or caste."
 "(5) Leprosy is indirectly influenced by insidious surroundings, such as poverty, bad food, or deficient drainage or ventilation, for these by causing a predisposition, increase the susceptibility of the individual to the disease."
 "(6) Leprosy is the great majority of cases originates de novo, that is, from a sequence or concurrence of causes and conditions, dealt with in the report, and which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known."

On page six of the report the Special Committee say: "Upon the aforementioned conclusions of the Commissioners, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, your committee offer the following remarks: They accept Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5. They desire to express their disagreement with the concluding words of No. 3—"That the extent to which leprosy is propagated by contagion and inoculation is exceedingly small."—not being satisfied with the evidence offered by the Commissioners for this opinion. They cannot concur in the views expressed in No. 6, namely that "Leprosy, in the majority of cases, originates de novo, that is, from a sequence or concurrence of causes and conditions dealt with in the report, and which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known,"—being of opinion that the evidence adduced in the report does not justify such conclusions."

On the matter of segregation, probably the most important question discussed by the Commission, and which they reported as being unnecessary and impracticable, the concluding paragraph of their report reading (see page 456): "In conclusion the Commissioners believe, from the considerations and arguments adduced in the foregoing report, that neither compulsory nor voluntary segregation would at present effectually stamp out the disease, or even markedly diminish the leper population under the existing

conditions of life in India," the Special Committee disposed of as follows, and Dr. Trousseau's attention is specially called to the lower part of page six on his book where he will find:

"Your committee, having already expressed their inability to accept the reasoning, upon which the Commissioners have based the above conclusions, are equally unable to accept the corollary that segregation in any case of leprosy in India is either impracticable or undesirable. They entertain a precisely opposite opinion, and would be sorry if the Government of India were encouraged by the report of the Commissioners to refrain from taking the necessary steps in the direction of such segregation of lepers as may be found possible. Their opinions upon segregation are in accordance with those expressed in the following extract from a memorandum by Dr. Vandeyke Carter:

"MODES OF SEGREGATION.—I. By erecting plain asylums at certain centers, each of which would be a refuge common to several districts; and a place of detention, under management and supervision."
 "II. By founding leper colonies, or village communities mainly of the affected, who, while allowed more liberty of movement, should yet be prevented from mixing with the peasantry around; hence still the need of strict supervision. Many spots would thus serve—as deserted forts, decayed villages, and places now waste, yet not far from sources of supply, or not without near resources easily resuscitated."

"III. By requiring the strict isolation of leprosy subjects retained in their homes at express wish of friends. Suitable separate dwellings would be indispensable; unsuitable shelter is even now sometimes supplied. Joining of such home isolation with more public measures should not be overlooked; for to it experience in Norway seems to point as a means essential to complete success within a moderate period of time; and in India it would have to be still more largely resorted to."

"IV. For carrying out the above, in addition to funds, legislative authority is needed to take up the vagrant sick, to remove the sorely diseased who are insufficiently guarded at home, and at times to enforce continued isolation of the infected until medical sanction of liberty be granted."

LETTER FROM DR. TROUSSEAU.

EDITOR STAR: Why you should try to make political capital out of a purely scientific question, I can hardly understand. Please allow a man to have his honest opinions without taxing him with personal or political motives.

About my evidence in the Thrum libel case, it was given over ten years ago, before any experiments had been made either by myself or Arning and Lutz on the subject—before the bacillus theory was even dreamed of. I went just now to the Courthouse to get communication of my evidence, but was answered that the clerks had no record of it. I do not intend to discuss the accuracy of the notes taken by the Chief Justice, but distinctly remember what I said in substance. The theory of Dr. Fitch was that leprosy is an aggravated form of syphilis; this I tried to refute.

I insisted several times on this important fact, that I did consider leprosy as communicable in the same way as syphilis may be, but no more. At that time I did believe in the inoculability of leprosy as in syphilis, until strong evidence shaken that belief, and for that reason did believe in segregation. I have since modified my views. I emphatically repeat that they agree now with those of the report. Before abusing me, please read the report, and consider after reading it if I stand alone in my opinion or not. No, sir, neither I nor the authors and endorers of the report mean to turn the lepers loose. Please read "Practical Suggestions."

One more point. My letter to Hon. W. O. Smith was not intended for publication. It was marked private. I met Mr. Smith; he asked my permission to read my letter to the board. I answered that he could do so, meantime pointing out to him that it might not be wise to raise the question of segregation and contagion. Mr. Smith answered: "I myself have had my misgivings about the contagiousness of leprosy, but I think that it is inoculable, and, therefore, considering the habits of the natives, I think segregation necessary." I answered: "In that case, read my letter to the board." It happened that Mr. Johnston of the Advertiser was present at the board's meeting and heard my letter read. He asked permission to publish it and Mr. Smith said that he would grant his permission, provided I consented. Mr. Johnston asked me about it and I consented, not supposing that political capital could possibly be made out of it, my letter stating positively that it was not intended for publication. Now, you must admit that science and the science of medicine principally has been modified by experimentation, study and time. What of it I do not entertain on medicine, and principally on the question of leprosy, absolutely the same views that I entertained ten years ago? Why, in science, medicine, religion and other topics my ideas have been completely modified in last years.

In the meantime I respect thoroughly the opinion of others on the subject; Dr. McGrew is, and always has been, a contagionist; so has Dr. McKibbin; Dr. Emerson, as resident physician of the Leper Settlement must have found out that leprosy is not quite so contagious he now believes; however, he, and also Dr. Wood, have got a perfect right to their opinions. I said in my letter (private) I have no intention to interfere with local legislation; first, I cannot, next, could I, I would hesitate, as my opinions, although conscientious, may be wrong.

This, Mr. Editor, will close the discussion between you and I. I stand behind the report, mean neither more nor less than the report means, and am satisfied that in a scientific way I am not in very bad company. Now attack the report as much as you please, but do not bring my personality any more into the discussion, as I would decline to follow you; I did not make the report; better men did. Respectfully yours,

G. TROUSSEAU.

JAP COMMENT ON HAWAII.

HOW MR. OLESON'S VIEWS GO IN YOKOHAMA.

Comparative Civilizations—The Absurdity of Giving Votes to Asiatic Sojourners Here.

The following is taken from the Japan Gazette, which arrived by the Rio de Janeiro:

With regard to the future of Hawaii, the Rev. W. B. Oleson has, we are told, been writing in the New York Independent against a Japanese annexation of the Islands, on the ground principally that if such should prove to be the case, instead of the United States doing so "Hawaii would be brought under the domination of Asiatic rather than American civilization."

To this the Mail retorts with the observation that "this implied slur upon Japanese civilization is not just." Are we then to conclude from this that the civilization of the people of this country is superior to that of the people of the United States? For the sentence does not seem to be capable of bearing any other interpretation. If so, it then follows that the sending hither of missionaries and schoolmasters is an entire mistake, and that the process should be reversed—the tide should set the other way, and therefore it devolves upon the Japanese to point out to the semi-brightened and misguided Americans the error of their ways. This new doctrine and departure of the missionary organ, the Mail, is as startling as it is singular, and ought to have the effect of causing the Rev. W. B. Oleson, as well as others of his cloth, to ponder doubtfully on their belief in the superiority of American civilization over that of Asia, and not to venture to hint that it is so, since we are told, upon the authority of the Mail, that any one who says so casts "an implied slur on Japanese civilization, which is not just."

To hold, as the Mail insinuates, that any attempt to claim superiority for American civilization over that of Asia, is to be unjust to the latter, and by parity of argument, the holding up of the last named to the disadvantage of the former is to cast an implied slur upon it, for that is exactly to what the Mail has committed itself. We trust that Americans generally will appreciate the Mail's compliment, and be prepared to take a back seat accordingly.

In discussing what has been designated "the Hawaiian question," the ludicrous incongruity of agitating that Japanese bondsmen, the greater portion of whom are only temporary residents in that country and who have no intention of naturalizing themselves there, should be allowed to exercise the suffrage in that kingdom has not failed to strike many persons in addition to the Rev. W. B. Oleson, and is intensified by the fact of the Hawaiian franchise being clamored for by persons who have not a word to urge against these very men, of whose rights they pretend to be solicitous, being excluded from the enjoyment of an equal privilege on their own soil and under their own institutions.

In support of this new contention, we have the Mail coming forward with a sophistical sort of an article on the subject, and its arguments are mainly based on what it alleges to be a "right" granted by treaty, and its complaint is that upon a revision of the Constitution, made at a subsequent date, *inter alia*, that the right to vote was limited to persons who know how to "read and write either the Hawaiian, English or some European language." The necessary effect of this stipulation is, that those aliens who are for the most part Chinese and Japanese, who cannot comply with the conditions quoted, are disqualified for, and are prevented the enjoyment of the privilege secured to those who are.

The Hawaiian treaty, is to all intents and purposes a commercial one, dealing mainly with the right to trade, and is altogether silent with respect to the exercise of political privileges which are in no wise provided for, and were evidently quite un contemplated; for it surely never could have been expected on either side that laborers, who have temporarily parted with their individual freedom during the time of their bondage to sugar planters, should claim what is now pretended on their behalf. When the Hawaiian legislature revised the constitution in 1887, and wisely restricted the suffrage to Hawaiians, Americans and Europeans who could read, write and speak, it surely would have been quite too much to expect that the Japanese and Chinese should have been exempted from the test of possessing those qualifications; such a concession would have frustrated one of the legislature's intentions; in point of fact, so far as we know, no such question as that which at present prevails, was ever raised, but the Japanese now pretend that the right to vote comes within the scope of their agreement with Hawaii, and are now clamouring for their pound of flesh. Subject to the qualifications embedded in the constitution, universal suffrage prevails in Hawaii, and the Mail, whilst assisting to set up a claim that will never be admitted, calmly says that "Japan, happily for herself, has not yet fallen to universal suffrage," yet in the face of this admission, it is urging that the very ignorant class of aliens, who have no abiding interest in their present land of bondage, should assist in helping the fall of Hawaii to that low level, which "Japan, happily for herself," has not yet reached, or in other words, it alleges that it would be bad for Japan were these selfsame laborers allowed to vote in their own country, but it appears not to be mor-

ally conscious of any contradictory inpropriety in visiting upon Hawaii the infliction it deprecates that they should be privileged to vote there.

THE JURY LISTS.

List of Persons Drawn to Serve as Jurors of the Circuit Court.

The following is the list of jurors whose names have been drawn and who are summoned to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, commencing on Monday, August 7th, to serve as trial jurors for the term:

Foreign—Benj. F. Whitney, J. B. Anderson, Geo. P. Castle, Chas. Lucas, C. Bosse, F. W. Macfarlane, J. J. Sullivan, R. J. Greene, James Steiner, E. F. Bishop, H. H. Williams, S. I. Shaw, T. M. Starkey, E. W. Jordan, Chas. J. McCarthy, S. Roth, John M. Oat, C. B. Ripley, Geo. W. Farr, F. Westbrook, F. J. Lowrey, R. J. Lillie, Henry Davis, William E. Love, S. G. Wilder, Tom May, F. D. Wicke, W. Wolters, Thos. S. Douglas, H. F. Wichman, John K. Wilder, L. C. Ables, Godfrey Brown, E. Lewis, J. J. Egan and Chas. Clapp.

Native—William Allen, Chas. Bent, H. F. Bertelmann, John K. Naone, Wm. H. Jarrett, W. P. Namahoe, Geo. S. Houghtaling, Wm. B. Rice, William Cahill, Alex. Smith, K. K. Merseberg, Frank Harvey, A. K. Palekahi, S. Mokuahi, J. K. Keaweakua, John Wallace, Nicholas George, John L. Rees, Marcus R. Colburn, A. N. Gilman, George Marble, Levi Drew, Ed. Harbottle, John Ailau, Geo. Wood Ainoa, L. K. Sheldon, Thos. P. Spencer, Sam Nowline, Jonah Pihia, H. C. Ulu-koo, Moses Kelihihululu, William H. Tell, R. William Holt, John Edwards, J. Kapoe, J. M. Kuahou.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Steamer day to-morrow.

There was a sale of \$2000 worth of Government bonds yesterday.

Tourists from the Orient took in the Fall and other points of interest to-day.

The resignation of J. O. Carter from the Board of Health was accepted yesterday.

The convicts are at work upon road improvements opposite the Pacific Mail dock.

Cat shooting in a lane off King street brought out two of the mounted police last night.

If proper hack lines were established at the steamer landings much confusion would be avoided.

Henry Smith, clerk of the Circuit Court, is busy preparing the calendar for the next term.

The mail for San Francisco by the Rio Janeiro closes at 5 P. M. and the vessel leaves at 6 sharp.

Several monkeys, Japanese pugs and the usual assortment of queer birds came in on the Rio de Janeiro.

Miss Caddick is the only cabin passenger from this city by the Rio Janeiro, and twenty-six Japanese in the steerage.

A notice is in the By-Authority column of the sale by Mr. Morgan on August 10th of crown land on North Kona, Hawaii.

The Japanese prisoner who escaped from the jail and went to the Nanaiwa last winter, has been sent to the asylum, having gone insane.

This morning's San Francisco papers probably contained exhaustive interviews with Claus Spreckels on the Hawaiian status quo.

The soldier on duty on the upper floor of the Executive Building has laid aside his gun and is now armed with a six-shooter.

Minister King has a notice in this issue, calling the attention of corporations to the law requiring them to file an annual exhibit with him.

The thanks of the Star are extended to Captain Smith and Purser Freeman of the Rio de Janeiro for late files of Chinese and Japanese papers.

The Katzenjammer case will come up in the District Court to-morrow morning on a motion to hold the defendant for trial at the August term of the Circuit Court.

The only arrest made to day up to the hour of going to press was that of a native named Holo, for deserting his contract service with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company.

The Daily Bulletin has reduced its reading matter to six columns. The prophecy lately uttered by that journal concerning the HAWAIIAN STAR seems to be coming home to roost.—Advertiser.

The Kanoe ranch of the Brewer estate has been leased to Councilman Mendonca for \$5000 a year for forty years. The ranch gets \$6000 annually now from Chinese who lease its rice and taro patches. There 15,000 acres in the tract.

Board of Education.

There was a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday at which Inspector Atkinson reported upon the school trouble at Napoopoo, Hawaii, recommending that all but one of the accused teachers be retained. The Board authorized arrangements to get pure water for the school at Kilauea, Kauai. Mrs. Hopkin having resigned as a teacher Miss May Logan was appointed, and Mrs. E. Stevens was appointed to the vacancy made by the retirement of Mrs. Forest at Pepeecko, Hawaii.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

CITY OF RIO JANEIRO FROM THE ORIENT.

Barkentine Castle From the Coast—Schooner Kauikaouli for Waianae—Wavelets.

The following memorandum is furnished the Star by Purser Freeman:

The Pacific Mail S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro, Capt. J. Smith commanding from Hong Kong, July 6th, via Yokohama, July 15th, arrived at Honolulu, July 26th, at 7 A. M. Passage 11 days, 9 hours, 59 minutes have had moderate strong Easterly wind with head sea the whole passage. She brought four passengers for this port, 49 through passengers, including children, for San Francisco and Chinese. Among her freight is 150 tons of Chinese merchandise for this port.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Captain Hubbard, docked near Pacific Mail wharf at 7 o'clock this morning, 12½ days from San Francisco. The Capt. reports a pleasant trip and a small cargo of general merchandise on board.

The schooner Kauikaouli left this afternoon for Waianae with 100 tons coal for the plantation.

The bark Rithet has pulled out in the stream.

The steamer Pele took 240 tons coal to Makaweli plantation to-day. Captain Blumh of the schooner Talbot is down with the gripple.

All the old officers of the Hall will stay by her while she is being overhauled except Purser White who goes on the Mikahala, while she takes the Hall's Hawaii route.

The Milkman, which left here on June 27th, arrived at Yokohama on July 12th.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

DIAMOND HEAD, 3.30 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind light, N. E.

ARRIVALS.

THURSDAY, July 25.

Smr Waimanalo, Dohjiri, from Koolau.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

S. S. City of Rio Janeiro, from the Orient.

Am bk S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Fran.

DEPARTURES.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

S. S. City of Rio Janeiro, for San Francisco.

Smr Pele, Peterson, for Makaweli, Kauai.

Sch. Mary E. Foster, for Waianae, Kauai.

Sch. Kauikaouli, for Waianae.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Smr W. G. Hall, July 25.—From Volcano, Col. Sir H. Collett.

From way ports J. D. Paris, Father Raul, Father Victor, Col. S. Norris, Mrs. J. Nott, Rev. J. Kauhane, S. K. Aki and wife, Miss E. Cornwell, Geo. A. O. Olanstead, D. Crowe, W. Bailey, Ho Le Leung, Misses Clark (3), Miss L. Willis, Miss Abner, H. S. Townsend, Miss Paakula and fifty on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. N. Castle, July 26.—T. A. Jackson, Jos. Gomez.

From the Orient, per City of Rio Janeiro, July 26.—J. N. Brown, J. L. Brown, A. P. Hopper, in transit, Dr. E. E. Bidler, Dr. W. E. S. Fales, Capt. J. A. Hamilton, M. A. Newell, H. D. Hanks, Mrs. V. Spaulding, E. S. Hall, Mrs. Goulage, Mrs. Sunberg, Miss M. A. Daurforth, Rev. and Mrs. Worden and children, S. Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, Capt. Lloyd, Capt. H. P. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. A. Von Gräfe, M. Kaulekberg, Mr. Makonen, O. H. Hahn, A. Kollek, Lieut. Yamamoto, K. Bando, T. Minami, Mr. Moss, Wm. Koppin, J. Merorich, wife and 7 children, F. Neuman, wife and 6 children, Miss Morj Hill and E. W. Funcke.

DEPARTURES.

For Kauai, per Smr Iwalei, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cropp, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Widemann, Mrs. F. R. Isenberg, Miss McBride, Miss Green, Duke of Newcastle and servant, Miss Bolton, G. Abner, T. B. Abner, Misses Fountain (2), Miss Newell, Misses Clark (3), Miss L. Willis, Miss Abner, H. S. Townsend, Mrs. M. A. Daurforth, Rev. and Mrs. Worden and children, S. Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, Capt. Lloyd, Capt. H. P. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. A. Von Gräfe, M. Kaulekberg, Mr. Makonen, O. H. Hahn, A. Kollek, Lieut. Yamamoto, K. Bando, T. Minami, Mr. Moss, Wm. Koppin, J. Merorich, wife and 7 children, F. Neuman, wife and 6 children, Miss Morj Hill and E. W. Funcke.

For San Francisco, per City of Rio Janeiro, July 26.—Miss Collick, Dr. Campbell and wife.

IMPORTS AND CONSIGNEES.

Ex W. G. Hall, 1815 bags sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., acct Hutchinson Plantation, 49 sacks saw for J. I. Dowsett, 24 sacks coffee, 30 head cattle for Met Meat Co.

Ex S. N. Castle, 300 bags bran, 40 pkgs mds for Yuen Chong, 240 pkgs feed and mds for Hop Ling, 100 cases turpentine for Castle & Cooke, 169 pkgs hay and grain, 971 pkgs flour & grocs for Lewis & Co., 720 bags mds and 400 pkgs grocs for McChesney & Sons, 1212 bags bone meal, 67,000 bricks, 100 bales hay, 100 bbls lime for W. G. Irwin & Co., 67 pkgs furniture for H. H. Williams, 49 pkgs furniture for J. Hopp & Co., 310 pkgs hds for Pacific Hops Co., 100 pkgs hds, 23 pkgs hds and 1700 pkgs feed for Union Feed Co., and lot of new or various.

City of Rio Janeiro, 64 pkgs mds, for Hop Ling, 48 pkgs mds for Wing Wo Chan Co., 100 pkgs fertilizer for A. E. Cooke, 200 pkgs beans and grocs for Nan Yu & Co., 403 pkgs shoyu and mds for Itohan Shoten, 600 pkgs shoyu and mds for S. Ozaki.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL VESSELS.

U. S. S. Boston, Day.

U. S. S. Adams, Nelson, San Fran.

MERCHANTMEN.

Br sch Norma, Macquarie, Yokohama.

Am schr W. H. Talbot, Blumh, Newcastle.

Am schr Weatherwax, San Fran (at Kah).

Ger bk G. N. Wilcox, Walters, Liverpool.

Am tern Allen A., Schage, Eureka.

Am schr Aloha, Dahl, San Francisco.

Am bk Colusa, Guatemala, (at Kahului).

Br bk Ladstock, Williams, Liverpool.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.

Haw bk Rithet, Morrison, San Fran.

Am bk Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco.

Am bk Irongard, Schmidt, San Fran.

Am bk S. N. Castle, San Fran.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Am schr Olga, Puget Sound (Kah), Due.

Am schr Alice Cooke, Puget Sound, July 25.

Am hgtne W. G. Irwin, San Fran, July 30.

Am bk Annie Johnson, S. F. (Hilo), July 30.

Am bk Alex. McNeil, Departure Bay, July 30.

Am hgt Connelley, S. F. (Kah), Aug 5.

Am bk S. C. Allen, San Fran, Aug 5.

Am bk Albert, San Francisco, Aug 10.

Br bk Elizabeth, Gaham, Newcastle, Aug 13.

Am bk Detroit, Departure Bay, Aug 15.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1893:

FROM HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Monowai, July 27.

Alameda, July 31.

Alameda, Aug 4.

Alameda, Aug 8.

Alameda, Aug 11.

Alameda, Aug 15.

Alameda, Aug 18.

Alameda, Aug 21.

Alameda, Aug 25.

Alameda, Aug 28.

Alameda, Sept 1.

Alameda, Sept 4.

Alameda, Sept 7.

Alameda, Sept 10.

Alameda, Sept 13.

Alameda, Sept 16.

Alameda, Sept 19.

Alameda, Sept 22.